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"THE PENNY YE MEANT TO GI'E."

There's a funny tale of a stingy man,
Who was none too good, but might have been worse,
Who went to church on a Sunday night,
And carried along his well filled purse,

When the sexton came with his begging-plate,
The church was but dim with the candle's light;
The stingy man fumbled all through his purse,
And chose a coin by touch and not by sight.

It's an odd thing now that guineas should be
So like unto pennies in shape and size.
"I'll give a penny," the stingy man said;
"The poor must not gifts of pennies despise."

The penny fell down with a clatter and ring!
And back in his seat the stingy man ran;
"The world is so full of the poor," he thought,
"I can't help them all—I give what I can."

Ha, ha! how the sexton smiled, to be sure,
To see the golden guinea fall in the plate!
Ha, ha! how the stingy man's heart was wrung
Perceiving his blunder, but just too late!

"No matter," he said, "in the Lord's account
That guinea of gold is set down to me.
They lend to Him who give to the poor;
It will not so bad an investment be."

"Na, na, mon," the chuckling sexton cried out;
"The Lord is na cheated—He kens thee well:
He knew it was only by accident
That out o' thy fingers the guinea fell!

"He keeps an account, na doubt, for the puir;
But in that account He'll set down to thee
Na mair o' that golden guinea, my mon,
Than the one bare penny ye meant to gi'e!"

There's a comfort, too, in the little tale—
A serious side as well as joke;
A comfort for all the generous poor,
In the comical words the sexton spoke.

A comfort to think that the good Lord knows
How generous we really desire to be,
And will give us credit in his account
For all the pennies we long "to gi'e."
—*H. H., St. Nicholas for October.*

BILL WALKER'S WIFE.

Some one knocked at the door. It was a wild night—the snow falling drearily around, the air dying away and then coming in swift twirls down the chimney, bringing with it a burden of snow which hissed as it touched the roaring fire. Quietness within. A comely matron was sitting alone by the hearth, mending a child's frock, The three pair of little shoes lying to dry before the flame told that the quietness was only a temporary peace to be broken after the little active brains were recuperated by sleep. Sitting there alone, the woman heard the knock at the door. Hurriedly rising, she unlocked and opened it. A man's voice said:

"Do Bill Walker's wife live here?"

"Yes," she answered. "I am she. What do you want with me?"

"Lass, may I come in? I've news from Bill."

"From Bill! Come in, sailor, for the love of heaven, and tell me what you know!"

Out of the wintry darkness into the light and heat of the pungent wood-fire stepped a big-brawny fellow, dressed in the rough garb of a common sailor. He shook the snow from him, and looked down into the little woman's face in close inquiry. She returned the look with a startled expresion, as of one bewildered; and then a new look came into her face as of comprehension.

"Sit by the fire," she said to him. "You must be chilled."

"I am that, Bill Walker's wife. Are ye all alone?"

"No," she said, pointing to the three pair of little shoes.

The man looked at them and drew his hand roughly across his eyes.

"Now, sailor," said she, "what's your news?"

"Bill Walker's wife, I can't tell ye much just now. You must bear with me. I'm but a rough sailor, and I don't know how to commence my yarn."

"Oh, it's a yarn is it? Well, wait till I put some wood on the fire—then commence." She suited the action to the word, sat down on a low stool in the red light from the hissing fire, and took up her work. "Now," she said, "I am ready."

The man seemed a little confused.

"Arn't ye a little nervous?" he asked.

"I've got over that. I was a little afraid before you came. Now I'm steady like."

"Bill Walker's wife, I've that to tell ye which 'ill not make ye easy in yer mind. Bill's been gone three years. When did ye hear from him last?"

"Five months ago he was sailing by Madagascar, and hadn't time to write much."

"Lass!" said the man, solemnly, "ye'll not hear from Bill in a hurry again!"

"I expect not. There ain't much use of his writin' seeing I never can answer his letters, as I don't know if they'd find him."

"Lass! he'll never write to you any more."

"That's a pity for Bill, for he likes me, I know."

The man looked at her in astonishment.

"Bill Walker's wife, I'll commence my yarn."

"Sailor, I'm waiting,"

"Ye know five months ago Bill sailed around Madagascar. I was along wi' Bill. Him and me was fast chums. Whatsomever he done, that done I. Wheresomever he went, there went I. When he write ye, I saw that ere letter. When he thought of ye, I knew that ere thought. But there's storms at sea, lass. There's storms at sea that make ye think of home, and all that's near and dear, while heaven seems to be a-fightin' wi' the sea, which uprises to buffet it with mad waves. There's storms as make even a sailor's heart quiet, while his lips cuss and cuss at the work he's trying to do. Who knew more about storms than Bill and me? We followed the sea for nigh twenty year, and never separated. I can't tell ye all, for ye'll feel bad."

"No, I won't sailor, I like to hear you talk. It sounds like old times."

"Old times, lass?"

"Yes; when Bill used to sit there and tell his awful yarns, and try to make me swallow them. You see, I never believe all I hear."

"You don't think I'm deceiving ye, do ye?"

"Of course not, sailor. I don't think anything like that. And so you mustn't have that in your noddle. Go on, now."

"Well, there comes the storm one day. The skipper came to us, and says, says he, 'Lads, it's all up wi' us, unless we get out in ten minutes.' 'But,' says Bill, 'where'll we go?' 'Anywhere ye can,' says the skipper, says he. Ye see I can't talk like a book, and I jest tell ye this as it were. The ship had sprung a leak. In fact the whole side were stove in on a rock, and the pumps was no use; and we was going down, and oh!—Bill Walker's wife!—yer husband wouldn't forsake that ere ship."

"That's right in him," she said, "I would not have a man who would forsake his work when it got troublesome."

"Well—but, lass, Bill was aboard till the very last. He wouldn't go. He got all the others off, and there he stayed, looking out toward home and thinking of ye and the babies."

"Good for Bill!" she said, her pleasant eyes sparkling with tears.

"But, why don't ye get excited? Didn't ye care for Bill? Why don't ye get excited?"

"Oh, I'll get all that after awhile."

"But didn't ye care for Bill?"

"Now look here, sailor! You knew Bill, you say, so well, and you don't know that? Didn't Bill ever know of the many weary times when I sat here all alone in the night—when the snow was falling and the wind screaming, and the little ones tucked up in bed? Didn't Bill ever know that at such times my heart left these pretty things, and went far over the cruel sea hunting for him? Didn't he know how I clung to every hope—to every dream of him—to every prayer for his good that I learned over and over again? And how I used to go to the little children's crib, when the wind grew stronger, and stronger, and the storm grew wild and awful, and how I have waked them up from their happy sleep, crying: 'Babies! wake with mammy and pray for daddy, on the wild, wild sea?' And how I have fixed their little hands together, and we four knelt down, and, though they only knew the one prayer, 'Our Father!' yet they said it after me, and I knew that God understood that they were praying for their poor, storm-tossed daddy far out at sea, and that He would listen and have pity? Didn't Bill ever know how I continued days, then weeks, then months, and then years, longing for him, waiting for him—always true to him, in word and thought? And how I loved all sailors, and pitied the lonely men who came to port here without a friend in the world but me? For I've gone to them, and I've said: 'Ho, lads! I'm Bill Walker's wife, and him a sailing far away. Let me help you if I can. And if you're sick or lonesome, come to me.' And how often this little room has been filled with seafaring men, who came for comfort and the little kindnesses I could do for them? And how they kissed the children—for they said they were a sailor's babies, and they loved them for the sake of their own little ones many miles off? And how often I've got tears from these men, and blessings, till I've gone down to the wharf, and taken the children with me, and we've stood and seen them off, and I've made the little ones wave their hands to the men, and the men have called: 'Three cheers for Bill Walker's wife!' and 'God take care of her and the babies!' I've done all this for love of Bill! And don't you think he'd like to know it?" And she wiped her eyes on the little frock she was mending.

The man looked at her, was silent for a moment, and then went on:

"Yes, he knew it, lass. He thought it for a truth. And now comes the awful part of my yarn!"

"Yes, sailor."

"Well—now don't cry out, and don't flop down—Bill will never come home again!"

She never said a word, but smiled up into his face.

"Why won't he come home again?"

"Because he's drowned," he replied.

"I don't believe it, sailor!"

"But I was with him all, all o' the time."

"Then why wasn't you drowned, too? If you were so much with him why wasn't you drowned?"

"Because I was washed ashore. But poor Bill, he's gone!"

"Well, if that's so, I might as well make up my mind to be a widow."

"Why don't you get excited, widder?" asked the man, aghast.

"I'll get all that after awhile."

"But Bill's drowned!"

"I can't help that; so there! Now sailor, I can't live here all alone, so I must get married!"

"Married? Why, woman, yer husband ain't cold yet!"

"I can't wait till I'm cold because he ain't."

"But don't ye love him."

"It would be wrong to love a dead man, and still marry a live one."

"Who will have ye for a wife, seeing ye didn't care for Bill?"

"*You* will, sailor! I know you will."

"Bill Walker's widder—I won't! I tho't too much of him for to like the woman as 'ill slight his mem'ry,"

"Sailor, you shall have me!"

"I'll leave this house now."

"Sailor, I'll lock the door. You shan't leave this room till you say you'll have me for your lawful wife."

"That I'll never do! And woman! ye're a bad lot, that's what ye are—a bad, cussed, ungodly creature; an' I pity poor Bill from the bottom o' my heart—that I do. An' don't believe as these babies ever thought o' him more than ye did."

"Of course they didn't, sailor—of course they didn't."

"Whose babies are they? Who's their father?"

"*You are, sailor!*"

And then he felt a woman's arms thrown around his neck, and her kisses and tears pressing on his face, and he heard a woman's voice crying:

"Babies! children! wake up and come to mammy, for daddy's home—daddy's home! And he tried to make mammy believe he was some one else. Oh, Bill! oh, Bill! I knew you all the time, and I could hardly keep from kissing you while you told the yarn!"

And the children came running in, stockinkless and in their night-gowns, and were caught, together with their mother, to Bill Walker's breast, and—That's all!

SUNDAY READING.

The whole family climbed out of the wagon and went into the Atlanta book store. They were father, mother and sixteen-year-old daughter.

"Mister, we want ter sorter git somethin' good to read on a Sundays, which is powerful lonesome in the country."

"Shall be glad to serve you, sir. What will the ladies like?"

"What d'ye want, Sofy?"

"I'd choose somethin' 'bout the new fashions, pa!"

"Of koarse, I mought a know'd thet! Kin you fix her out?"

"Oh, yes," replied the store keeper; "we have here *Godey, Leslie, Harper's Bazar, Peterson's, Demorest's* and numerous other magazines."

"Gody? W'y you don't tell me he's live an' 'gurin' out fashions yet, do ye?" cried the old man.

"Oh, yes?" was the reply.

"Well, centennial snakes and cross-barred breeches! W'y, old 'ooman, don't ye mind ye thet we hed our wedden' close fixed up arter his plan? Gody! Of koars, Sofy, ye'll take Gody, and I'll bet the bob-tailed mule an' the black shoat that what he sez is the fashion can't be discounted."

"What will your wife like?" asked the merchant, as the old man paid for the magazine.

"Somethin' that's got good church readin' in it—some religious paper, if ye please," replied the old lady.

"Here is the best we have—the *Christian at Work.*"

"Hold up, thar! Is thet got any of thet Beecher an' Tilting bizness in it?"

"None o' yer bizness, anyhow! S'pose there is?" fired up the old lady.

"'Taint, hey?"

"No, 'taint! So's it's church readin' it don't bother you, sir; so dry up!"

"Well, mebbe that's so; an' what I read don't bother you, too? All right, mister; jist hand me out half a dozen 'lustrared papers full of pictures of legs with striped stockin's on an' fifty-dollar garters, and ——"

The old lady chucked the *Christian at Work* under the table, grabbed the old man by the ear, and if he had worn striped stockings, about eleven inches of them would have been seen between the tops of his shoes and the bottoms of his pants' legs, as she made him walk Spanish out to the wagon.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke employed an excellent man named Clopton to preach to his negroes in a chapel on his plantation. One cold Sunday while Clopton was giving out his hymn, two lines at a time, he observed a negro put his foot with a new brogan on the red hot stove. Turning to him he said in measured voice, "You rascal you, you'll burn your shoe." As this rhyme was in exact metre of the hymn, the negroes chimed in and sang it. The preacher smiled and mildly explained, "My colored friends, indeed you're wrong; I didn't intend that for the song." This being also in good measure, the negroes sang it with pious fervor. Turning quickly to his congregation, he said sharply, "I hope you will not sing again until I have time to explain;" but this only aroused them to repeat his last words with increased vigor. Mr. Clopton, finding his tongue was tuned to rhyme, then abandoned explanation and went on with the other services.

TAKE THE WORLD AS IT IS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the world as it is! there are good and bad in it,
And good and bad will be from now to the end;
And they who expect to make saints in a minute,
Are in danger of marring more hearts than they'll mend.
If ye wish to be happy ne'er seek for the faults,
Or you're sure to find something or other amiss;
'Mid much that debases, and much that exalts,
The world's not a bad one if left as it is!

Take the world as it is! if the surface be shining,
Ne'er stir up the sediment hidden below!
There's wisdom in this, but there's none in repining,
O'er things which can rarely be mended, we know!
There's beauty around us, which let us enjoy;
And chide not, unless it may be with a kiss;
Though Earth's not Heaven we thought when a boy,
There's something to live for, if ta'en as it is!

Take the world as it is! with its smiles and its sorrow,
Its love and its friendship—its falsehood and truth—
Its schemes that depend on the breath of to-morrow!
Its hopes which pass by like the dreams of our youth.
Yet, oh! whilst the light of affection may shine,
The heart in itself hath a fountain of bliss!
In the *worst* there's some spark of nature Divine,
And the wisest and best *take the world as it is!*

THE STRANGER WITNESS.

A gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode into an inn in the west of England one evening, a little after dusk. He told the landlord that he should be detained in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there were any amusements going on in the town to occupy the time that he was not busy. He was informed by the landlord that it was their race and assize week, and that he therefore would have plenty to occupy his leisure moments. On the gentleman's making answer that this was fortunate, as he was fond of hearing trials, the host informed him that a very interesting robbery trial was to come on the next day—that the evidence was very strong against the prisoner, and the people's opinion was greatly divided, as the man insisted that he was in another part of the kingdom when the robbery was committed.

The gentleman expressed considerable anxiety to witness the trial. Accordingly the next morning the host procured him a good location through his influence with the court officers.

While the evidence proceeded against him, the prisoner's eyes remained fixed on the ground; but on being called upon for his defence he looked up, and seeing the stranger, fainted away. At first this was supposed to be a trick to gain time, but being questioned on his recovery, he asserted that that gentleman could save his life if he might put a few questions to him.

The eyes of the whole court were now turned upon the stranger, who seemed somewhat embarrassed, but stated that although he could not remember the prisoner he was willing to answer any questions that might be proposed. The court granted the prisoner's request, and he asked the stranger if he remembered being at Dover on a certain date. To which the gentleman answered that he had landed at Dover shortly before, but could not positively affirm that he was there that exact day.

"Don't you remember that a man in a blue jacket and trowsers carried your trunk to the inn?" asked the prisoner.

"I remember that a man did carry my trunk, but I do not remember his dress."

"But," asked the prisoner, anxiously, "don't you remember that the man who carried your trunk told you a story about his being in the service, that he thought himself an ill-used man, and that he showed you a scar he had on one side of his forehead?"

During the last part of the speech the stranger's face changed, and he said that he did remember the scar. The prisoner pushed aside his hair, displaying a scar on his forehead, and the witness affirmed positively with great emotion that he was the very man.

A buzz of satisfaction ran through the court, for the day on which the witness had met the prisoner at Dover was the very day of the robbery.

The stranger, however, could not be certain of the time, but stated that he sometimes made memorandum of dates in his pocket-book, and turning to that found that the date of his landing corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove an *alibi*, the prisoner was immediately acquitted amid great applause and congratulations.

The above trial occurred in 1832, and within less than a month the gentlemanly witness who came to the inn attended by a servant in livery, the servant who followed him, and the prisoner, were all three brought back to the same jail for robbing the mail. It turned out that the clever defense at the last trial was a skillfully arranged plot of the confederates to release their accomplice.

THE worst essay of Bacon is that of a hog climbing a fence.

SOLEMN ENTHUSIASM.

HOW ONE OF TOM CORWIN'S SPEECHES WAS RECEIVED IN THE WESTERN RESERVE.

It was one of Corwin's campaign years, way back in the fifties, or may be the forties, and he had been making the circuit of the State in behalf of the Whig ticket. He had gone through the southern and middle counties, and had been assigned to the Reserve to wake up the Yankees, as he said, and so had lighted down at Painesville. The meeting was a morning one, after the old fashion, and the farmers from all around the country had come to town to hear "the great Mr. Corwine," as they called him, make a speech. When the organization had been effected and the speaker introduced, he felt that he must do something worthy of his reputation as "the great Mr. Corwine." He laid down his stock of facts and figures in systematic order, building from them an argument that he thought irresistible, working at it patiently until he thought the structure complete; but upon looking into the faces of his auditors was unable to catch a single responsive look. There they sat, bolt upright before him, dignified and quiet—so silent, indeed, that Tom could hear the ticking of the old clock at the far end of the room. There wasn't a ripple of applause though, nor a smile nor a clap of a hand.

This discouraged Corwin a little, but he thought he could wake them up with some of his oratory. So he sailed in with some of his impassioned flights of rhetoric, and no orator that America has produced had a more glowing fancy or could utter more eloquent things than he. Still there was no response. There his audience still sat upright, unmoved as so many gate posts. Then he concluded he would try the virtue of his funny stories, and told a string of them as only Tom Corwin could tell a story. Selecting a particularly dignified old fellow in front of him, he directed his budget of side splitting yarns at him, but ne'er a smile broke from his lips or those of any one present. Then he went to making faces at them, the funniest faces that ever a man made, faces such as only Tom Corwin could make. Still not a smile, not a hint even that anybody enjoyed the performance. There they sat before him, giving that dignified attention which they thought the occasion required; but no one opened his mouth or moved hand or foot in the way of response. Finally Mr. Corwin sat down disgusted.

Then a tall, lank, cadaverous-looking individual, sitting off in one corner of the room, slowly rose to his feet, and clearing his throat very leisurely, said: "Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we have had the great Mr. Corwine here with us to-day, greatly to our edification, I therefore move you, sir, that we now proceed to give Mr. Corwine three cheers." So saying, he sat down.

Then another lank, cadaverous individual, on the other side of the room, rose, to his feet slowly as the other, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I second that motion." And he sat down.

Then the Chairman with due solemnity assumed a perpendicular to put the question. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "it has been moved and duly seconded that this town meeting proceed to give three cheers to the Honorable Mr. Corwine for the able and masterly address he has delivered in our presence to-day. All who are in favor of that motion will signify the same by saying aye." A dozen or more voted in the affirmative. "Those of a contrary mind will say no." There were none. "The motion is adopted." Then he sat down, and silence again reigned.

Presently a little, dried up, weazen-faced old man in the back part of the hall got up, and in a cracked voice called out, "Mr. Chairman, hooray for Mr. Corwine!" And he took his seat.

And then the dignified party in the middle of the audience, at whom the jokes had been directed, rose in his seat, cleared out his throat, and, in dignified tones, said: "Mr. Chairman, hooray for the great Mr. Corwine," and sat down again.

Finally, an old, gray-haired veteran, who sat up in the amen corner, got on his legs, and, leaning on his cane, called out, in the querulous voice of age: "Mr. Chairman, hooray for Mr. Corwine!"

The three cheers having been thus given for the speaker, the meeting adjourned with due solemnity, and Corwin went to his room at the hotel, vowing that he'd never make another speech in the Reserve. And he didn't. "Still," said he, "I never blamed them much. That was their way of showing enthusiasm. They'd never had any missionaries among them."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HOW CAME YOU SO?—From the *New England Farmer* we gather the following list of words and phrases, which have been in popular use, at one time and another, to signify some stage of inebriation. The list was published a few years ago, and the *Farmer* very sagely concludes that the word *Drunk* is incomparably richer in synonyms than any other word in our language. Our readers may not be equally well versed in the vocabulary of the rummeries, and the list may enable them in a great many different ways, to say the same thing: Over the bay, half seas over, hot, high, corned, cut, cocked, half-cocked, shaved, disguised, jammed, damaged, sleepy, tired, discouraged, snuffy, whipped, how came ye so, breezy, smoked, top-heavy, fuddled, groggy, tipsy, smashed, swipy, slewed, crank, salted down, how fare ye, on the ice lurch, all sails set, three sheets in the wind, well under way, battering, blowing, boozy, sawed, snubbed, bruised, screwed, stewed, soaked, comfortable, stimulated, jug steamed, tangle-legged, fogmatic, blue-eyed, goggle eyed, a passenger in the Cape Ann stage, stripped, [illegible] to the neck, bamboozled, weak-jointed, tig[illegible], got a brick in his hat. To this formidable list we may add, sprung, steaming it, collapsed, caved in, balmy, O-be-joyful, exhilerated, elevated, slightly inebriated.

A WOMAN in Minneapolis recently astonished a crowd who were trying to start a balky horse by thrusting a handful of dust and sand into the animal's mouth, exclaiming, "There, he'll go now." To the surprise of every one, the horse started immediately without showing the least stubbornness or excitement.

THE great water wheel at Saxey, Isle of Man, said to be the largest in the world, is seventy-two feet six inches in diameter, six feet in breadth, and weighs ten tons.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Oct. 22, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

Of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLLET,

Of Bradford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

SAMUEL HENSHEY, of Blair County.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:

JAMES M. SINGER, Ebensburg.

TREASURER:

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Conemaugh Boro'.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Boro'.

J. D. PARRISH, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.

AUDITORS:

JOHN B. ROSS, Blacklick Township.

F. P. McCORMICK, Wilmore.

WE would like to believe the assertion made in some of our exchanges that every man whose name commences with a P who has been a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania or President of the United States has been successful—Porter, Pollock and Wm. F. Packer being cited to sustain the first assertion and Polk and Pierce to prove the second—but the sad recollection of Asa Packer's discomfiture and the fact that Thomas Pinckney failed to make the Presidency in 1797 and C. C. Pinckney met with a like misfortune in 1805, precludes the possibility of pondering P's—fully upon Pershing's prospects simply because his name commences with a P.

ON Tuesday last, our model President appointed the notorious ZACH CHANDLER, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior, as the successor of the equally notorious COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio. This is an apt illustration of what is known as "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire." The appointment is just such a one as the country had a right to expect from GRANT. CHANDLER is a low, vulgar, blustering demagogue, and no man in the Senate of the United States was so heartily and universally despised as he was. But then he is wealthy, and that accounts for GRANT's strong attachment to him. Another reason why GRANT loves CHANDLER is, that the Republican Legislature of Michigan last winter repudiated him and indignantly refused to re-elect him to the Senate. If the condition of the Indians was deplorable under DELANO it will be beyond all hope of improvement under "blood-letting" ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

ELECTION FRAUDS in Philadelphia have passed into a proverb. It is an old story. The election in that city is regulated by a special act of the Legislature, and according to the registry of this year, made out by radical assessors, there are 171,000 citizens qualified to vote at the coming election, which is an increase of 49,000 votes over the highest number ever cast in that city. This is admitted to be equivalent to 30,000 *illegal* votes, representing anything and everything, but especially names taken from tombstones. During last week, Judge LUDLOW, acting under the provisions of the law, struck off from the registry list 3,135 fraudulent names. The same judge was engaged at the same business this week and will continue it during all of next week, and by the time he gets through it is believed that 20,000 names will be stricken from the list. Can any honest Republican read the following from the Philadelphia *Times* of last Saturday without a blush of shame?

The efforts of the Democracy to purge the registry lists of ficticious names, and thus guard against the possibility of fraud by the opposition at the November election, has resulted thus far in striking from the list 3,135 names. This is the fruit of the past week's labors, and as the counsel propose to continue at the same rate until the day of election, it is probable that they will realize their expectations of striking 20,000 names off the lists. Such a figure was given to Judge Ludlow yesterday in response to his inquiries, and from the character of the proceedings immediately following it is likely that these calculations have some basis. Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., on behalf of the Democrats of the Twenty-ninth ward, took rules on assessors to show cause why 779 names should not be stricken from the lists of that ward. In the First ward 703 names have been marked off, with only thirteen out of eighteen divisions purified, and in one division not yet called up for examination it is alleged that there are 118 fictitious names thereon. In the Second ward 444 names have been marked off from the lists of twenty-three divisions. In twelve divisions of the Twenty-sixth ward 326 names have been stricken off, and in fourteen divisions of the Thirtieth ward there have been 341 names expunged. It will thus be seen that in the First Senatorial district, where Hon. Geo. Handy Smith is the Republican candidate, there were 1,814 names struck off, and not quite two-thirds of the lists of Republican assessors have been rectified. The Democrats claim that the proportion of removals is small in comparison with the names marked down from houses and streets that are mere myths. The lists outside of the First Senatorial district have not been thoroughly scanned, but in three divisions of the Sixth ward there were 124 names marked off; in nine divisions of the Seventh ward, 247 names; in four divisions of the Eighth ward, 138 names; in two divisions of the Ninth ward 29; in three divisions of the Tenth ward, 115; in two divisions of the Sixteenth ward, 115, and in five divisions of the Nineteenth ward, 186 names. Yesterday's examination of the lists by Judge Ludlow resulted in the expunging of 540 names. The Democrats, to insure a fair election, also propose to appoint overseers in every division. Appointments will be submitted to the court on Wednesday and approved on Saturday, if no objections are entered.

Lemon and Henshey.

JOHN A. LEMON is the candidate of the Republican party for State Senator in this district, composed of the counties of Cambria and Blair, and SAMUEL HENSHEY is his Democratic opponent. They are both citizens of Blair county. Mr. HENSHEY has never held any public position, nor did Mr. LEMON until he was elected to the Senate three years ago in a strong Republican district. *That* district, however, was *not* Cambria and Blair, but was composed of other counties, of which *Blair* was one. This, therefore, is the *first* time when a Senator will be elected in this district as it now exists, and on that account alone it is invested with some political importance. We have known Mr. LEMON long and well, and we know nothing to his public discredit. Even if we did, we would scorn to use or attempt to use it against him. *That* is not *our* mode of conducting a political campaign, unless we are reluctantly forced to assume an aggressive position. We will on all such unsought occasions, however, "fight the devil with fire." We concede therefore that JOHN A. LEMON is a gentleman and a man of pure *personal* integrity, and while we willingly do this, we claim with entire confidence in its truth, that in both these high attributes of private worth SAMUEL HENSHEY *stands on the same platform* with JOHN A. LEMON. Mr. LEMON is not an orator, neither is Mr. HENSHEY, and when he is elected he will not "dare to rush in where angels fear to tread," nor will he undertake to play a part which is entirely inconsistent with his nature and with his own good sense of propriety—we mean the disgusting and offensive part of a political trimmer in the State Senate. *That* body has a greater supply of that sort of material *now* than the best interests of the State demand. We disclaim making any insinuation that Mr. LEMON has ever in his conduct in the Senate done anything of the kind; so that in that respect we have nothing at all to urge against him. These two candidates therefore, and we take pleasure in saying so, are both gentlemen and both fair representatives of their respective parties. But there is a wide difference between them in a *political* sense. What is it? JOHN A. LEMON supports JOHN F. HARTRANFT, and HARTRANFT represents MACKEY and the corrupt treasury ring. The taxpayers of the State demand that the money which they may be compelled to pay into the State treasury shall not be used by the treasurer for his own personal profit and the benefit of his political friends, but that it shall be applied to its legitimate purpose. HENSHEY's vote in the Senate will count *one* in favor of treasury reform and an honest State government under CYRUS L. PERSHING. JOHN A. LEMON represents all that is odious in Grantism, and his election will aid and strengthen the government at Washington, with all its sins of omission and commission. HENSHEY's election will be a blow aimed at a plundering and corrupt administration, the defeat of which by the voters of the country is only a question of time. Besides all this, it will nerve and strengthen the determined and vigorous efforts of Judge PERSHING, when elected, in favor of wholesale retrenchment and reform in State affairs. What Democrat therefore in Cambria county, or elsewhere in the district, will refuse to vote for SAMUEL HENSHEY? No Democrat who deserves that name and sincerely desires the success of his party will refuse to sustain him. He deserves the hearty and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the district, and if elected, will surrender up his trust to his constituents with clean hands and an untarnished reputation.

INSTEAD of allowing WILLIAM ALLEN *to rise up*, the people of Ohio have directed him to *sit down*, and the old gentleman *has* taken his seat accordingly. Well, the Ohio contest is over and HAYES, the radical as well as all other kinds of a candidate, is elected by something over 4,000, in place of 30,000, as the radicals claimed and as they had a right to claim from the uniform vote of the State for the eighteen years preceding ALLEN's election in 1873. What a glorious race the old man run. Nothing like it, or even approaching it, has heretofore occurred in the political history of this country. No man ever was forced to encounter such a sea of political troubles. Many of the leaders of his own party were sullen and retired to their tents, in opposition to the greenback plank in the platform of the convention by which he was nominated. Then hundreds—nay, thousands—of honest but misguided Democrats either voted against him or refused to vote at all, on a fanatical and sectarian question of a division of the common school fund of the State—a question started by the radical leaders for the express purpose of misleading and poisoning public sentiment. These and other equally powerful causes were more than enough to crush out the political prospects of even a more distinguished veteran than WILLIAM ALLEN. And yet how nobly he sustained himself, receiving *twenty thousand* more votes than were ever before cast for any Democratic candidate for Governor in that State. Glorious old WILLIAM ALLEN! although beaten by an unscrupulous and an unholy combination of all the low and groveling elements that can enter into and control an election, you are not disgraced. Your well-earned reputation as an *honest* man still lives and will live long after the names of your slanderers are forgotten.

VOTE for Pershing and Piollet, the candidates who are pledged to reform the abuses which have so long characterized the management of our State government.

The Pennsylvania Canvass---Piollet and the Ring Organs.

The Ring organs in Pennsylvania are in agony over the prospect of Piollet's election to be State Treasurer, and have determined to try what virtue there may be in plain lying. In this line, of course, Mackey's own sheet, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, is the most conspicuous, but the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is not far behind. The *Telegraph* has a double interest in preventing an honest administration, and its Cretan style of warfare is what might have been expected. It is not only an accredited organ of the Ring, but the personal organ of the Camerons, who have, perhaps, a deeper interest than anybody except Mackey and Kemble themselves in perpetuating the present corrupt and corrupting treasury system.

There was a brief period when Simon and his friends were not able to control the treasury to their minds; and the difficulty they had in providing the $258,000 which Irwin says it cost to elect John Scott to the Senate and Mackey Treasurer, was a sad warning against allowing the same state of affairs to occur again. But under Mr. Mackey they "settle," as the word is, with the public money, and nobody suffers but the unfortunate tax-papers. The *Telegraph* has, besides, its own peculiar reason for maintaining the good old methods of administration which have always obtained under Hartranft and Mackey. They are profitable to the *Telegraph*, as will more particularly appear by reference to sundry bills for supplies of stationery to the Legislature, which Hartranft considerately allowed while Auditor-General, and which, probably from motives of personal delicacy, he would never permit anybody else to see. Tidbits like that of $5,000 for $1,200 worth of goods are not to be picked up under an honest government, and the *Telegraph's* furious opposition to Pershing and Piollet is the natural expression of its dread.

But we fear that the Ring organ, in the heat of its zeal, has overdone the business. A clumsy and transparent calumny reacts and injures the inventor. The story that Piollet tampered with a bribe, because he had a man sent to jail for offering him a bribe, is very thin and puerile. The charge that he cheated his mother-in-law would have done very well, if the mother-in-law had been dead; but it was a sad piece of folly to make it while the old lady was alive, and ready to take her corporal oath that it was nothing but a villianous Ring slander. But the accusation, without a particle of evidence to sustain it, that Piollet had used the Grange as a political machine, was not only absurd, but suicidal, while there were six hundred subordinate granges in the State, and an uncounted membership of sturdy, independent farmers, to resent the accusation as a gratuitous insult to themselves.

The *Telegraph*, it seems, based its charge respecting Piollet's manipulation of the Grange upon a single letter from some irresponsible party in the *Farmers' Friend*. The letter was evidently from an ignorant and impracticable man, with Republican affiliations. The *Friend* printed it, because it prints almost anything a decent patron sees fit to write. But the editors took care that no one should suspect them of agreeing with their correspondent, for in the same issue of the paper they inserted an explicit statement, founded upon personal knowledge of the fact, that the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer sought Piollet, not Piollet the nomination. The *Telegraph* will find out in due time that it is not politics in the higher sense, but partisan politics, that the Grange eschews. Its mission is to purify and reform both parties, and all governments upon which its influence can be made to bear.—It comes with the fan in its hand, and the Camerons and Mackeys may prepare for the fire.

Mr. Piollet is doubtless animated by its spirit and filled with its purpose. He is certainly committed to its principles by every act and promise of his later life, whether within the Grange or within the party which has called him to the work of reforming the most corrupt department of the State Government. He has served the Grange ably and faithfully, traversing the State many times in its service, addressing large audiences in almost every county, and in every instance with uncommon eloquence and effect. The value of his labors cannot be over-estimated. Few men could, and fewer still would, have rendered them solely for the public good. Piollet never received a dollar of pay from the Grange treasury. The salary of the Lecturer has been untouched through his term of office. He has not only given it to the order, but he has given months of time to the work, and paid his own way as he went on this missionary tour for the benefit of the class to which he belongs. We believe he will serve the State as well. His conduct, at all events, is in striking contrast with that of the Ring State Treasurers, who have not only lifted their salaries with beautiful regularity, but included in their self-appointed perquisites every penny of interest on the public money committed to their keeping, until the defalcation amounts to millions.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CYRUS L. PERSHING having read law in the office of Jeremiah S. Black, at Somerset, Pa., a representative of the New York *World* recently interviewed the latter gentleman at his residence in York, Pa., and called out his views in reference to Judge PERSHING and his fitness for the office of Governor. We publish below what Judge BLACK said about his old student, our own "little Cyrus." It will be observed that in this instance, as in all others, Judge BLACK talks in that peculiarly terse but vigorous style that lends a remarkable force to all his utterances on any question upon which his opinion is solicited:

"In answer to a question about Judge Pershing, he said that he knew him as well as one man could be known by another. His habits are thoughtful, industrious and steady; he is a clear and accurate thinker, who "looks through all human dealing with a learned spirit;" he is as well equipped as any man in the Commonwealth for the duties of Governor at a critical time, and if elected he will perform them faithfully, for he is perfectly honest, upright and conscientious. The assertions to the contrary are mere slanders. The Rings are alarmed, the criminals are driven to desperation, and they will lie with all their brutal strength."

AS IS WELL REMARKED by the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the difference between CYRUS L. PERSHING and JOHN F. HARTRANFT is simply this: "The former remains at his post and discharges the duties of his office; the latter deserts his post in order to make an election tour to secure another term." We will add to this, that the people will reward a faithful judge and at the same time place the seal of their condemnation on a Governor who peddles himself through all parts of the State as a side show to county fairs and similar public gatherings.

Judge Pershing and the Miners.

In the winter of 1865 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act putting it in the power of corporations to turn their tenants out of doors on ten days' notice. The bill was passed at the suggestion of the coal corporations of Tioga county, and in its original shape deprived the evicted miners of the right to appeal to the courts or the trial by jury. In its passage through the house Judge Pershing fully explained its outrageous character and succeeded in adding a proviso which gave the miners the right to appeal. The bill was forced through in this shape, despite his opposition, and under its infamous provisions the miners of Tioga county were ejected from their homes in March, 1865.

Herewith we print the landlord and tenant act of 1865, devised by a Radical Legislature, and the amendment incorporated therewith introduced by Judge Pershing.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson of Tioga, and finally passed that body, January 24, 1865, in the following shape: [*Legislative Record*, 1865, page 93.]

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any person or persons shall or may be the tenant, lessee or occupant of any house or tenement belonging to another, occupying the same under an agreement, verbal or written, to perform labor or services for the owner or owners or lessors of said house or tenement, whilst he or they shall so occupy the same, and shall during such occupancy refuse or neglect to perform such labors or render such services, it shall and may be lawful for such owner or owners, or lessor or lessors, his, her or their agent or attorney, to dispossess such tenant or tenants in the manner now provided by the act of assembly, approved the 14th day of December, 1863, after giving ten days' notice to such tenant or tenants to surrender the possession of the house or tenement in his, her or their possession; and on due proof to the justice of the neglect of said tenant or tenants to perform such labor or render such services according to the agreement, the justice shall have power to declare the lease or agreement by which any such house or tenement is held to be absolutely null and void, and render judgment and issue execution as is provided by said act to which this is a supplement. [*Legislative Record*, page 312.]

On February 23, Mr. Pershing moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of general amendment, when this bill was reached in its regular order, and after a sharp struggle succeeded in amending it by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That the defendant may at any time within ten days after rendition of judgment, appeal to the court of common pleas, in the manner provided in the first section of an act relative to landlords and tenants, approved April 3, 1830: *And provided further*, That such an appeal shall not be a supersedeas to the warrant of possession aforesaid, but shall be held in the same manner as actions of ejectment; and if the jury shall find in favor of the tenant, they shall also assess the damages which he shall have sustained by reason of the removal from the premises; and for the amount found by the jury judgment shall be rendered in his favor, with costs of suit, and that he recover possession of the premises, and he shall have the necessary writ or writs to enforce said judgments. *And provided further*, That the tenant may have a writ of *certiorari* to remove the proceedings of the justice, as in other cases. [*Leg. Record* p. 312.]

On the same day the bill passed the House finally—yeas 44 nays 37. Mr. Pershing voted no. [See *Leg. Record*, p. 313.]

The miners of Pennsylvania may see from this single act of Judge Pershing, in which he became their unsolicited champion in the Legislature of the State, that he is opposed to class legislation. Had he been Governor of Pennsylvania no such law would ever have disgraced its statute books.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A CHALLENGE.—The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer desires that his positon as a candidate for that office shall be clearly known. He has been nominated as one who will reform the administration of that office, and he desires the people of the State to know his opinion of the profitable practice through which State Treasurers have enriched themselves at the cost of the people by pocketing the interest upon the immense balances always kept in the treasury.

Mr. Piollet holds that it is embezzlement in a State Treasurer to take a cent beyond his salary, and he challenges the opposing candidates for the office, Messrs. Rawle and Pennypacker, to express a similar opinion, and to declare that they will, if elected, make monthly exhibits of the state of the funds in their hands, with whom deposited, and with any interest that may have accrued upon them duly credited to the State.

This is a challenge which the other candidates dare not refuse to meet. We hope that we will hear from them, and that, if they propose to pocket the interest upon an average balance of two millions of dollars, as the State Treasurers heretofore have done, they will have the courage to avow it in response to the invitation given to them in the following letter:—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WYSOX, Oct. 11, 1875.

Dear Sir: * * * I believe that all sums of money paid to the State Treasurer for interest upon deposits are as much the money of the State as is the principal, and should be accounted for by that officer. Please invite my opponents to come forward and state their views and understanding of the law in this regard. Will those gentlemen agree with me that it is *embezzlement* to take a cent beyond the salary affixed by law to the office of State Treasurer?

I desire a precedent that will compel all State Treasurers in future to show by monthly statements who has the State money on deposit and how much (if any thing) is paid for its use, with a corresponding entry of credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of the people of Pennsylvania. I desire, even more than my election, that *the condition of the State Treasury* be openly stated at all times and subject to the scrutiny of any man, or set of men, desiring to verify the statement. *In conclusion I again aver that interest paid for the use of the State money is as sacredly the property of the people as is the principal.*

V. E. PIOLETT.

IT'S Chandler at last—Zack, the blood-and-thunder statesman of the West. He is occasionally sober, but there are no traditions of him having ever been sensible. He is to be Secretary of the Interior, and he is just the man. Grant may like G. Dawson Coleman's dinners, and he may fancy MacVeagh as an ornamental statesman, and he may have a profound admiration for Armstrong's integrity at long range, but he returns to his first love in the end and calls Chandler to his side. True, it is an insult to the Republicans of Michigan, who defeated Chandler for Senator to save themselves and the Senate from the disgrace of his presence in the first legislative tribunal of the nation, but if they don't like it they can lump it, and that's the end of it. He suits Grant, and he suits Indian agents and contractors, and he suits Morton and Cameron and Conkling, and that's enough. A statesman in the Grant Cabinet would be oddly out of place any way, and there are just two reasons why none will get there—first, Grant wouldn't have a statesman about him; and second, a statesman wouldn't consent to be about Grant. So honors are easy between them, and Chandler takes the portfolio. Tally one more for Grant in nailing the coffin of Republicanism.—*Phila. Times.*

CHANDLER will Delano longer than he can help in taking charge of the Interior department.

Amenities of the Ohio Campaign.

Thursday the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio sent the following despatch to Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, the chairman of our committee:

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.

To Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman State Democratic Committee Philadelphia: The State has gone for Hayes by a small majority. The returns indicate that the Democracy polled a vote thirty thousand larger than was ever cast for any man elected Governor of Ohio. Our defeat was the result of the most lavish expenditure of money which ever characterized a political contest, the colonization of fraudulent voters and the introduction of the false issue on the public schools, which excited the prejudice and bigotry of religious hate.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,

For the Democratic Executive Committee.

Which the Republican Committee supplemented by the following Thursday night:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.

Chairman Republican State Central Committee: The despatch of John G. Thompson, chairman of the Ohio Democratic Committee, of date, to the chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, so far as it relates to frauds perpetrated and lavish expenditure of money by the Republicans of this State, is a falsehood, and he knew it when he signed it.

A. T. WIKOFF, Chairman,
J. C. DONALDSON, Secretary,
GEO. KNASH, Treasurer,
CHARLES C. WALCOT,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
JOHN LITTLE,
Republican State Executive Committee.

In addition to this lively interchange of courtesies, Chairman Thompson contributes the following arraignment and reiterates his charge of fraud and corruption on the part of the Republicans:

Hon. H. B. Wright, Chairman Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia: I observe in the press despatches of to-day a card signed by the Republican State Executive Committee, in which I am charged with wilful falsification when I asserted that the Democratic vote is 30,000 larger than was cast for any man ever elected Governor of Ohio, that our defeat was the result of the most lavish expenditure of money which ever characterized a political contest, the colonization of fraudulent voters, and the introduction of the false issue on the public schools, which excited the prejudice and bigotry of religious hate. The denial is marked by the same subterfuge which has been practiced by the Republican Executive Committee throughout the contest when it has appeared in public. It will be observed that the denial is only given to that part of my dispatch which refers to frauds perpetrated and lavish expenditure of money, and this is qualified by the contemptible ruse that the Republican of this State had not contributed the money for corruption. I am aware of the fact that the Republicans of this State contributed scarcely a tithe of the money used, and the qualification of the committee is a weak invention. I unhesitatingly reassert every statement of my dispatch. The Republican Executive Committee, like all parties who commit crime, or who are accessory thereto, realize the infamy, and, like the criminal, are quick in denial. A thief or a murderer pleads not guilty when arraigned. Would this Republican Executive Committee do less?

JOHN G. THOMPSON,

Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

THE LABORING MEN AND JUDGE PERSHING.—The legislative record of Judge Pershing is clean and pure. He was a war democrat, less hide bound, it is presumable, than either Hartranft or Rawle (both of whom were members of the same party at the time) would have been had they occupied his position. But we are not supporting him for governor because of what he did in the legislature. We have different and more important reasons. He is the candidate of a party that, no matter what may have been its sins of omission or commission in the past, is now, so far as Pennsylvania are concerned, planted squarely on doctrines in which all men believe who hold that this government is a government designed for the benefit of the whole people and not as a means of making the few rich at the expense of the many. Being on that platform, he is virtually pledged in all honorable ways to support and advance its teachings. In 1872 he wrote:

I do not regard the office of judge as in any sense a political one. Nominations, it is true, are made by the respective political organizations, but it is the duty of him upon whom the honor of judicial station is conferred to carefully exclude all party bias from the bench.

We of Schuylkill county, who know how faithfully he has redeemed the promises implied in the foregoing words, are willing to trust him as the representative of the principles whose success we are now seeking. We put our trust in him without fear, knowing from experience, the best of teachers, that he will not betray it. His opponent, Hartranft, however good or bad a man, we cannot trust, because he is the candidate of a party whose canvass is being prosecuted with the money of the banks and the credit-mongers, whose success means two bank and bullionist national parties in '76. Even if it were true, which it emphatically is not, that Judge Pershing's past acts were an uninterrupted succession of mistakes, would it not be the extreme of folly for us to allow ourselves to be influenced by them when we know so well, from his untainted record since here, that they must have been errors of the head, not of the heart, and at a time when his defeat, and that of his party, will involve consequences of so disastrous a character to all labor.—*Workingman.*

—As Minnie German, aged nine, was walking with a younger sister in the outskirts of Binghampton, N. Y., on last Thursday night, she was waylaid and outraged by a young man. The screams of the children attracted the attention of two ladies, who went to their assistance, and at the same time a party of men came upon the scene, but the ruffian had escaped into the woods. Parties went in search of him next morning and information given by a boy led them to the house of a man named James Lovert, who lives in the neighborhood of the victim's house. After some trouble they succeeded in arresting Lovert, and, on taking him before the children, he was at once identified by them. The officers had some difficulty in removing him to jail, as there was a strong disposition manifested by the crowd to lynch him. The girl is dangerously injured and may not recover.

—Upon the land of Mr. Webb of Mason county, W. T., is a cedar tree which is forty-five feet in circumference three feet above the ground. This tree has been burnt out by the fire, leaving a hollow in it into which five men on horseback might ride and remain at one time with ease and comfort. Near this monarch of the forest is another one, also a cedar, which seems to have been blown down by the wind, and is burnt out like the other, within whose old, charred walls ten men on horseback might at one time find comfortable shelter. California is not the only place where big trees may be found.

—Pershing and Piollet represent the popular desire for economical administration, the equal protection of laborer and employer, the establishment of a system of free banking, the detection, conviction, and punishment of public plunderers, and a return to the pure and simple political faith and practice of the fathers.

News and Political Items.

—Pike county, this State, was visited by a tornado on Friday which uprooted trees and overturned buildings.

—The Buddhist Pontiff, whose authority was recognized by over 400,000,000 of Asiatics, has just died in Thibet.

—The skeleton of a mastodon has just been unearthed in Broome county, N. Y., the tusks of which are ten feet in length.

—Miss Ida Demerest, whom the Grand Duke Alexis considered the handsomest woman in the United States, has married a Nebraska doctor.

—A man in Philadelphia has a postal card with over 4,700 words written upon it, and he expects to write 2,000 words more upon it, making 6,700 in all. It is to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition.

—A druggist in Bethel, Maine, after closing his store, the other night, was attending home by a large bear, which made no threatening demonstrations, but only left him when he got inside his house.

—A young man at Cairo, White county, Illinois, will come into the possession next fall of a fortune of $1,000,000, left by an eccentric English physician to the first born son of the fourth generation of his family.

—M. Boutie, who saved the lives of fifty persons at Toulouse, France, during the late inundations, was recently drowned himself in the Seine by the upsetting of a pleasure boat. He was an accomplished swimmer.

—The alarm of the radicals in regard to Pennsylvania is evidently greater than were their apprehensions concerning Ohio. The New York *Times* says that Schurz and Woodford must come into this State if it is to be saved.

—During a county fair at Greenfield, Ohio, on Thursday last, the seats around the race track broke down precipitating about 1,000 persons to the ground. A large number of men, women and children were severely injured.

—A Lewiston (Me.) man boasts that he traded horses nine times in one day, and at night he had the same horse he started with in the morning, $45 in money, a watch worth $20, a double-barrelled shot-gun, and four bushels of potatoes.

—The Union League of Philadelphia, Saturday night, by a vote of 644 yeas to 451 nays, sustained the action of the Committee of Sixty-Two in refusing to indorse four Republican candidates for city offices. The balloting lasted two days.

—John H. McCallah, of Parker city, fell from the top of a derrick, near St. Joe, a distance of seventy-five feet, to the ground. The body was fearfully chrushed and lacerated by the fall and one arm and leg were broken. Death resulted very shortly after the accident.

—The Allentown *Chronicle* says "the moral condition of Monroe county is a subject for the imitative contemplation of all people of other counties in Pennsylvania... The county seat has but one drinking saloon and the jail has no inmates. Further, Monroe is a Democratic banner county.

—News reached New York on Saturday that on the 5th inst., an entire family consisting of an aged man, a millionaire, named Francois de Lascale, his son in-law, Cartier, and his wife, two sons and daughter, and one Folquet, the keeper of their villa, were murdered and their house robbed.

—Captain John Perry, of Petersburg, Clarion county, the only remaining one of Commodore Perry's sailors who fought on Lake Erie, promises to be at the centennial next year. He is eighty-four years old, and has a gold medal awarded to him by congress in 1860 for his services in that battle.

—The Democrats made gains in 54 counties in Ohio, the Republicans in 31. This fact strongly supports the allegations of fraud made by the friends of Governor Allen. The great Republican gains were made in localities where colonization and repeating could be most safely ventured upon.

—Hartranft and Rawle reflect the wish of the present leaders of the Republican party to preserve the existing order of things under which industry languishes, capital is unemployed, an irredeemable currency curses the land and defalcation and speculation plunder government and people.

—The Indians surprised and attacked a party of caucho gatherers on the Chagun gue, in Darien, and killed over fifty persons and dispersed the entire camp, containing 800 persons. This will be a heavy blow to the rubber trade of Panama, as it cuts off the supply generally obtained from the Isthmus.

—A crazy colored man armed with a revolver, who claimed President Grant as his father, wanted to interview him the other day. He evidently thought that the old man did not divide fairly. It is said that great numbers of lunatics are constantly besieging the White House. Nor is it much wonder, either.

—Last year the democracy of Western Pennsylvania gave the State ticket a vote so remarkable that it gave us the victory. This year the eastern counties will show large democratic gains over last year's vote. If the democracy of the western counties will do as well as they did a year ago, Pershing and Piollet will be elected by 15,000 majority. Mark that!

—The trial of Arthur Davis and his wife, for the murder of Miss Gilmour, was brought to a close at Toronto, Ontario on Saturday last. The jury, after an absence of one hour and forty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against both. The prisoners were then sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, the 8th of December. The court, in passing sentence, held out no hope of mercy.

—Dickens, in his "American Notes," published thirty years ago, described a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, whose solitary confinement the great novelist lamented. This person, Charles Landhimer, still lives, at the age of 75. He has just been sent back to his old quarters for the sixth time, for the offense of stealing—a passion which has kept him in jail for more than half his life.

—A delegation of Iroquois Indians, from Canada, called upon Indian Commissioner Smith, at Washington, on Thursday last. They bore a letter from their people to the chief of the Cherokee nation, expressing a desire to settle in the Indian territory, and hoping he would ask the Cherokee council to give them permission. Commissioner Smith will forward their communication to the Cherokee chief. The Iroquois purpose to sell their lands in Canada and purchase lands in the Indian territory.

—A German painter named Ritter, shot his two children on Saturday morning, at Hackettstown, N. J., and then shot himself. The youngest child, aged four years, died immediately, and the other, aged eight, expired the same day. Ritter himself is not dangerously hurt, the ball not penetrating his skull. He had some trouble in his family previous to this and had been separated from them several years until recently, when they started anew. At the time of the murder, he was just recovering from a drunken spree.

—A singular case is reported from Brooklyn. A woman was badly frightened by a cat some months previous to the birth of her child. That child proved to be a girl, and is now eighteen years of age and married. During her girlhood she gave no evidence of being affected by her mother's fright, excepting, indeed, a propensity to chase mice and occasionally to sit on the back-yard, fence and yowl a little on moonlight nights; but, strange to relate, since the birth of her own baby she always lifts it out of its crib by the back of its neck with her teeth.

Democratic Rally.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT SPEAKS THE PENNSYLVANIA ROLL.

Following is the full text of a ... address just issued by the ... of the Democratic State Committee:

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1875.—*To the People of Pennsylvania:* The indications are that the friends of reform will be defeated in Ohio. It has been a ... devoted fight by the people of ... against the money of the ... and the money of the banking ... of the country. It has been a ... tween the honor and integrity ... against official power. We ... the men who have fallen in defense of ... sacred rights guaranteed to them by the constitutional laws of the country. ... power of their own money, wrested from them by oppressive taxation, they ... en. But the issues presented ... in Ohio are not those ... Pennsylvania. The people of Ohio are largely agricultural people. The people of Pennsylvania consider ... her immense manufactories and her ... dustries. These have first felt the influences of a profligate ... had system of national legislation. Pennsylvania have been the first victim rod of oppression and tyranny. The people of Ohio have yet to learn what ... our misfortune to realize. Had the people ... sensible of the wrongs we suffer at the hands of the money of the ... the corrupt and demoralizing influence ... the men who used it to control ... en down the honest sentiment of the people.

What, therefore, is our duty as Pennsylvanians? The discomfiture of the party in Ohio should encourage us to renewed and more ... solemn vow to fight a determined battle for ... that have no limitation. The ... which we owe to ourselves and to ... to our families and to the ... to our country imperiously demand it. The desolation of our manufacturing industries and the depression of the ... labor require that we should enter ... approaching contest with all our energy, and with a ... with all our energies, and with a determination on our part that ... termination on our part that ... be left undone which the emergency ... at our hands. We cannot ... hard earnings of a long life of ... be exposed to the ... nor can we stand still and ... ble burthen of taxation which ... ns.

Let us go into this contest under the banner of reform. Let ... ganization that has been formed ... selves adopted by the Democratic ... at Erie. Let us merge every ... sideration and look only to the ... in the relief of a suffering and ... people. Let us battle for our ... firesides before the norther... shall rob us of them.

Fellow-citizens, the issue before us is ... be the last one between the people ... porated wealth on one side and ... and honor of the people on the ... Let those who are attempting to ... and ruin you undersoak and ... lour of deteriorated notes and ... that it is your purpose to make ... resistance which the emergency ... sion requires.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

CANNOT STAND.—The majority for ... and against Allen, will be less than ... He obtained 3,000 in the county of ... hoga. This is all a fraud and a ... Two years ago the majority for ... Noyes was 2,091. There have been ... elections since. The Democrats ... them all by majorities ranging ... to 1,200. That there should be ... change from 800 one way to 3,000 ... other is quite incredible, especially ... nearly all the other counties in the ... gains the other way. How true ... was shown by the dispatch in the ... of yesterday, where the Judge ... in one ward adjourned their ... liquor saloon, refused to count ... the presence of other parties, and ... a majority of 1,200, a gain of 600 ... last election, when but 1,555 were ... given. Of course this return ... der any circumstances, be ... a swindle on its face. It is ... law, and should be and will be ... other such returns, immediately.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, 16th.

—A correspondent asks us the ... *Sun*) to explain why we say the ... Des Moines speech indicates a ... moral nature. Because it ... templates and foretells with ... without any sentiment of humanity ... war between American citizens ... out of differences in religion, ... culated to foment and encourage ... the authority of the President ... such damnable animosities. It is ... intensely wicked, but hostile to the ... tution and to the traditional ... country. No man of an ... a true American heart could ... ideas or deliver such a speech.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

Coal and Timber Land

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at Lilly's Station, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of OTHO STINER, deceased, viz:

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of the Cambria Iron Company, Manufacturing Company, heirs of John Gonglin, and others, containing 175 acres and allowance, more or less, about 15 Acres cleared, having thereon erected three tenant houses. The land is well timbered and underlaid with three veins of coal. The Miller vein and four feet vein of coal, and the coal is of superior quality for ... and drainage that the coal can be mined at comparatively little expense. A railroad ... connecting this land with the Pennsylvania Railroad was built by Otho Stiner and ... Mining and Manufacturing Company, ... $7,000. The interest of the estate of ... dec'd, in said Town Road, will be sold ... land, or separately.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, ... balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

F. M. GEDDES,
JOSEPH ORR,
Executors of Otho Stiner, dec'd.

[10-15,-3t.]

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PROPERTY

THE undersigned Assignee of A. J. Davis & G. W. Jones, surviving partners of the firm of Jones & Sons, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.,

SATURDAY, the 6th day of November

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate partly in Ebensburg borough and partly in Cambria township, containing seventy-five (75) or less, about 70 ACRES cleared, having thereon erected a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, WAGON SHED and other outbuildings. Also, a two story Frame Woolen Factory Building, 40x80 ft., containing the following machinery, viz: 1 first breaker, 1 second breaker, 1 finisher, 1 narrow loom, 1 set roll cards, 1 pair condensers, 1 spinning jack, 1 reeling and ... ping machine, 1 cloth press and ... bar, 1 shearing machine, 1 pair ... with the necessary shafting, ... tles, spools, bobbins, dying ... Woolen Factory is run by water ... good country tr

CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
DAY, - - OCT. 22, 1875.

nocratic County Committee.

WIKE, Chairman, Wilmore.
s Twp.—James Costlow, Allegheny
Jacob Z. Nagle, Blacklick Twp.—A. R.
ecker, Barr Twp.—Henry Dumm, Cam-
wp.—Aloysius Martz, Cambria Bor.—
ttan, Carroll Twp.—Peter Kane, Car-
ter.—Augustine Walters, Chest Twp.
ichler.—Lambert Langhein, Chest Springs Bor.—Silas
ugh, Clearfield Twp.—Richard Collins,
ough Twp.—Jerry Wissinger, Cone-
Bor.—John Widman, 1st Ward; Michael
Ward, Croyle Twp.—Wm. Lloyd,
ough Bor.—Thomas McCabe, Ebens-
Joseph McDonald, East Ward; John
West Ward, Franklin Bor.—Isaac
Gallitzin Twp.—Charles Hunter, Gal-
James Eagan, Jackson Twp.—
Johnstown Bor.—Frank Speedy,
Y. Shuler, 2d Ward; Louis Wehn,
John Dewney, 4th Ward; A Sarlouis,
Joseph Konnitz, 5th Ward, Loretto
Chesky, Millville Bor.—Wm. O'-
Robt Sogerson, 2d W., Munster
Farren, Prospect Bor.—Robert
Richland Twp.—Joseph Geis, Sum-
Daniel Skelley, Susquehanna
Peter Heifrich, Summitville Bor.—Wil-
Taylor Twp.—Wm. J. Hendrick,
James Maher, White Twp.
Fleming, Wilmore Bor.—Edmund
Woodvale Bor.—Wm. Magehan, Up-
Twp.—W. R. Grubb, Lower Yoder
James Burns.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

, There, and the Other Place.

ur deaths from typhoid fever have oc-
d at Gallitzin within a short time.
he rumored death by accident of Mr.
Egar, of Barr township, is without
dation in fact.
here are now sixteen boarders at Cas-
mer, two of whom reached that in-
on on Tuesday night last.
here may be trouble *brain* for our Chest
s sporting friends which they will find
hard to *hear*. See advertisement
"$5 Reward."
ree bushels of potatoes can be, or at
have been, it is said, bought for one
in this market, and apples have been
low as fifty cents per bushel.
Hoffman is at home once more, rea-
illing and amply prepared to perform
erations in his profession as surgeon
promptly, satisfactorily and at the
derate rates.
hn D Thomas returned from Phila-
is on Wednesday night to find that
g his absence some sneak thief had
from his show window a pair of ten
calf-skin boots.
he entertainment given on Saturday
last by the CatholicuTotal Absti-
Gallitzin, was, as we learn from
ed correspondent, F. J. P., a perfect
, peculiarly as well as socially.
Allen, of Ohio, Gov. Hendricks, of
, and about seventy other prominent
from the west, passed over the Pa. R.
Wednesday morning per special train,
to Philadelphia to look after matters
ital.
friend and patron, Mr. Joseph Geis,
land township, was, we regret to say,
ecently injured on Saturday evening
being thrown from a wagon. It is a
ation to know, however, that his in-
are not of a dangerous character.
Saturday last, Hon. John Reilly,
London and Max. Kinkead, Esqrs.,
ees of Wm. M. Lloyd, filed a bond in
m of one million three hundred and
y-six thousand nine hundred dollars,
faithful execution of their trust.
J Mills promises to make things red
those who owe him, if they don't soon
, but that has nothing to do with the
sionable fact that for the ready cash
can and does sell fully as cheap, to say
st, as any other merchant in town.
Jefferson county man named Brink
to have been robbed the other day of
money and a valuable watch on one
public highways of Indiana county.
men have been arrested for the crime,
ill soon be on the *brink* of the peniten-
prevaled of course they are found

s. George Ely, of Altoona, attempted
mit suicide on Friday evening last
oting herself with a pistol, the ball
which entered the left side between
s, about an inch and a half below the
and passing through the left lung,
near the spine. Her recovery is
ed for.
homas Duke and Michael Murray, who
victed in the Blair county court last
of the crime of burglary, have each
entenced to four years' imprisonment
Western Penitentiary, and Benj. F.
found guilty of aggravated assault
attery, was sent to the same institution
period of one year.
of good, honest, straightforward deal-
ed for a stock of goods that comprises
everything needed for household or
al use, commend us to the extensive
store of Myers & Lloyd, where there
abundance to select from and a grati-
disposition manifested to please every-
in goods and prices.
young man named Charles Evans
from a chestnut tree near McCahan's
a short distance west of Hollidaysburg,
day last week, and sustained internal
es which may prove fatal. It is said
the unfortunate lad fell a distance of
forty feet, but this statement is cou-
ed rather apochryphal.
large lot of stolen goods was brought
t at the house of a man named George
er, in Altoona, on Tuesday morning
and now George pines in jail. The dis-
ry was made by chance. The plunder
ists of one hundred and twenty-seven
bearings, worth $3 each, twenty-six
of navy tobacco, hosiery, undershirts,
ers, etc.
W. Huntley, Esq.," is what the Al-
Tribune calls our chief burgess, who it
was in that city on Saturday, and al-
h a Republican gave it as his opinion
Cambria county would give Pershing
twelve hundred majority, and that
ength would carry Hensbey through
etty nearly the same majority. This
how doctors will differ.
We were gratified with a call on Wed-
day last from Charles Ranstead, Esq., of
more, owner of a large tract of land in
e township, and one of the most prompt-
g subscribers on our list. Mr. Ran-
assures us that politics in Maryland
getting red hot and that the election of
Lee Carroll, Democratic candidate for
ror, is a foregone conclusion.
We unwittingly did injustice last week
ung man Kruse by connecting his name
the stealing of $20 from Mr. David E.
, and therefore take this, the earliest
unity, to correct the mistake by say-
that the name of the young man who
and subsequently had to disgorge the
y is Hugh M'Cann. Mr. Kruse, we are
ed, is not of the stuff that thieves are
of.
Under the skillfull and successful man-
ent of Mr. I. Lilly, steward of the Poor
e, the farm connected with that institu-
has this year, for the first time in its
ry, produced over thirteen hundred
s of potatoes and seven hundred and
y-nine bushels of oats, to say nothing of
mense yield of corn and other produce.
energy and industry of Mr. Lilly is
hy of all commendation.
A young man named Samuel Klingen-
was lately found dead on the road-
in Indiana county. He had been at a
ee" that morning, and left for home
a. m., feeling unwell. He had also
attending the county fair the day pre-
, and while there tested his strength
pulling machine, and the physicians
that his death was due to apoplexy,
ed by over-exertion on that occasion.
The dwelling house of Mr. Frank Fogle,
Hollidaysburg, was almost entirely des-
ed by fire either on Wednesday or Fri-
night of last week about 12 o'clock, one
over there naming the first day and
other the second. The fire was undoubt-
the work of an incendiary, as shavings
ated with oil were found in a vacant
next door and the side of Mr. Fogle's
e had also been treated to a dose of oil.
from $1,200 to $1,500; insurance $700.

—Love may die and hatred slumber, joy and grief alike may mould, but the heart still asks the question, where is the cheapest clothing sold? And until the Ethiope shall change for white his dusky hue, and until the spotted leopard dyes his coat a pink or blue, human hearts will ask the question, and thus the answer prompt and true: For the best of made of clothing Jas. J. Murphy is the man for you. Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—It seems after all that Michael Doyle, *alias* A. J. Carter *alias* A. W. Andrews, of Hickory Ridge, this county, and not a young man named Farrell, is the individual who spirited away a valuable horse from Mr. John W. Sharbaugh of Carrolltown, as noticed by us last week. The horse and saddle have both been recovered, the former having been sold at Newry, Blair county, to a Bedford county man for $50 and the latter to some other party for the princely sum of $2. Doyle himself has not yet been arrested.

—The problems in our last issue were brought to a Boyland done Brown (John W. and J. C., of Washington township,) in a large Kittell (Don.) by a competent Cook (James R., of Bedford), after which they were sent forth by the Parrish (F. P., of Gallitzin,) in the hands of a trusty Bearer (Lewis J., of Carroll township,) as well fitted for mental pabulum as a well done Trout (our friend J. C., of Bell's Mills,) is for the human stomach, and better perhaps than a "Diet of Worms" would be for a Luther (T. G., of Carroll township,) or any other reformer of the present day.

—Mrs. Mary Ann James and her son William, who reside between Portage and Sonman stations, and a man named Wm. Roberts were brought to jail on Tuesday night and another named Fox on the night following the two latter for breaking into and stealing a box of merchandise from a freight car at Gallitzin on the 29th of last month, and the two former for having, as is alleged, received and secreted the stolen goods. Mrs. James and her son were released on bail yesterday, and there is a well founded presumption in many minds that they are both entirely innocent.

—Something less than one thousand persons have written to assure us that "Quincy's" farmer had 39 bushels of potatoes in his wagon while on his way to Wilmore, that Mr. Stephens' lawyers numbered 41 and paid 41 cents each for their dinner, and that the servant whom Mr. Willmann told about bought 19 deer at $5 each, 80 rabbits at 5 cents each, and 1 goose for $1—making 100 animals and $100 even up—all which are "kirrect." Several of the same correspondents propound problems of their own, but until the election is over we do not expect to find room for them. Until then, gentlemen, have patience with us.

—Radical journals throughout the State continue to belch forth their calumnies and misrepresentations against Cyrus L. Pershing. As it is their long accustomed mode of conducting a political campaign, will not do Judge Pershing any harm, but will recoil on the party whose organs are engaged in the low and dirty business. One of the most conspicuous men in this disgraceful work of defamation is the mendacious editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*. Without any apparent effort on his part, but in perfect harmony with his nature, he has succeeded in a single number of his paper in earning for himself an imperishable crown of infamy.

—Mr. W. H. Maguire has written a letter to the Johnstown *Tribune* in denial of the story published in the papers about his having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, to which letter he also affixes the statement of his attending physician in confirmation of his assertion so far as the *delirium tremens* are concerned. Mr. M. alleges that the cut in his throat was the result of an accident which happened while he was shaving himself on Sunday morning, Oct. 10th, the other inmates of the house being at the time in attendance at church, where Mr. M. should so have been.

—When our next door neighbor, Mr. John D. Thomas, was in Philadelphia the other day he submitted to the very painful, not to say hazardous, operation of having a large wehn removed from the top of his head. The surgical feat was performed by the celebrated Dr. Gross, whose *net* charge was twenty dollars. John says he wouldn't like to have a *gross* of wehns removed at that price, but is glad enough to be rid of the one he had, as it threatened to take possession of all the unoccupied territory on top of his head and gave promise of attaining such mammoth proportions as to require an extra hat for its own accommodation. P. S. Mr. Thomas saw Riddle while in Philadelphia, so you needn't ask him that question.

—Col. John A. Lemon, the Republican candidate for State Senator in this district, was in town on Monday last, and took occasion during his brief sojourn to drop in and treat us to a very acceptable Lemon-aid in shape of a $5 bill, the same being in liquidation of a small amount of back dues and nearly two years' subscription in advance for the FREEMAN. In all that makes a man popular and of good repute among the masses, Col. Lemon may be set down as a success; and while his Democratic competitor, Mr. Hensbey is his peer in this as in all other respects, and while we shall labor for the election of that gentleman and are honestly impressed with the belief that he is "the coming man," that is no reason why we should not concede to Col. Lemon all the attributes of an honest, high-minded gentleman.

—Officers Charles Weakland and Jacob Byrne, of Susquehanna township, brought to jail in this place on Tuesday night last a young man named James W. Dale *alias* J. W. West, who is charged with having fraudulently obtained possession by means of a false check on Collins, Johnston & Co. for $141, of a valuable horse belonging to Mr. John Kirsch, of Barr township, on the 23d day of April last, which horse was afterwards sold to a gentleman residing near Shelocta, in Armstrong county. The two accomplices of Dale in this transaction, Johnston and Dickason by name, the former of Susquehanna township and the latter at one time a medical student at Portage station, are both now in the penitentiary, whither they are said to have been sent from Somerset county for pursuing ways that are dark and tricks that are vain of a somewhat similar character.

—Thanks to the good taste and artistic skill of Miss Maggie Myers, Miss Maud Kittell, Miss Maggie Rhey and Miss Kate O'Neill, no fairy grotto ever presented a more enchanting appearance than did the high altar in the church of the Holy Name, in this place, during the continuance of the Devotions of the Forty Hours, which commenced on Sunday and closed on Wednesday morning last. The tabernacle was surmounted by an elegant canopy formed of Swiss muslin intertwined with artificial leaves and flowers, and in this canopy the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for the adoration of the faithful. The altar itself was also gorgeously bedecked with choice flowers and evergreens, and formed altogether, especially when the innumerable candles on the altar were ablaze at evening devotions, one of the most pleasing and elaborate decorations we have ever looked upon.

LOST IN A CAVE.—About noon, on Thursday, the 14th inst., Mr. J. Herron and a young gentleman friend left home for the purpose of exploring the great bear cave, near Hillside, a few miles from Millwood, Westmoreland county. Not returning Friday morning their friends became alarmed, and immediately organized a party, headed by Geo. Rhey, Esq., to search for them. Provided with lanterns, ropes, etc., the party entered the cave at 9 a. m. After two hours of diligent searching they came upon the objects of their solicitude. The men were in an exhausted condition, and had given up all hope of being rescued from their sad situation. Their lights having failed them they were unable to find their way through the dark and winding passages of the cave. To Mr. Rhey and his party they owe their lives.

STORE GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION.—Having found private sales rather a slow process for getting rid of their goods, Baxter & Son have concluded to close out everthing in their store at auction, commencing on Saturday of next week, Oct. 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day until everything is disposed of. Also, will be offered at public sale, on the above day, two mares, one new wagon, harness, plows, etc. See posters for further particulars.

Local Politics.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman Wike has issued the following address to the Democracy of Cambria county, and as it is long enough and strong enough to speak for itself, we print it without further comment:

WILMORE, Oct. 18, 1875.

Fellow Citizens of Cambria County:

The Democratic County Committee, appointed by the Convention which was recently held at Ebensburg to nominate a county ticket to be supported at the ensuing November election, have instructed me, as their chairman, to call upon you for your cordial co-operation and hearty support in their efforts to avert and overthrow the wicked designs and purposes of a party whose professed principles and measures of government, if successful, threaten the distruction of the best interests of the people of the commonwealth. They would ask you in sober earnestness to weigh well and maturely consider and deliberate on the important interests at stake in the approaching State election. You, fellow citizens, can by united action and patriotic effort avert the impending calamity which threatens your beloved commonwealth, and restore to her her fair fame, credit and former good name. You can, by a generous support of our candidates and the measures of our party, give once more the direction of the government into the hands of faithful public officers, who will respect her constitution and administer her laws with ability, honesty and faithfulness. For this purpose, and this object alone, we humbly, but earnestly, ask your assistance.

The condition of the country is indeed singular. It is like a strong man in chains. In full health, with strength unabated, and all its faculties unimpaired, it is yet incapable of performing its accustomed functions. Fetters and manacles are on all its limbs. If we could but unbind it, if we could but break the iron chains, if we could once more set it free, it would in proper time, not far in the future, resume its activity and go on again in its prosperous career. It is our duty to remove this restraint, to unshackle the industry of the people, and give play once more to their common efforts. The evils—all the evils—which we now feel so acutely, result from political measures, and by political measures alone, can they be redressed. They have their origin in acts of government, and they must find their cure in *other acts* of government. When the present party in power obtained control of the government, the country presented an aspect in regard to all its great interests exceedingly satisfactory and gratifying. Our commerce was highly prosperous and our manufactories were flourishing, the products of agriculture commanded a fair price, labor and the mechanic arts a just remuneration. How is it now? No arguments are required to prove a change in the condition of public affairs. The monuments commemorative of our past greatness are in ruins; on every hand they greet us and mutely tell a more appalling tale than human tongue can portray. Our commerce is distressed and decaying, our manufactories are circumscribed, and the cost of their products so increased by legislation that competition with foreign nations becomes an impossibility. Agriculture struggles on under depression, and fails to win the golden harvest of by-gone days. The people are distressed by needless taxation and the consumer is obliged to pay a perpetual interest upon purchases made with ready cash. The wages of labor are paid in a depreciated currency, and, for the benefit of the grasping capitalist and the government bondholder, the sweat of the toiler is coined into gold.

The relation of capital and labor are everywhere the same, and have become the subject of agitation throughout the civilized world. Between the productive and the non-productive classes there exists an irrepressible conflict. The masses are growing restive at only await the proper organization to break the fetters which bind them to comparative poverty and degradation. A physical revolution is imminent. Intoxicated with power and gorged with plunder in the old world, the privileged classes will not yield without a struggle, and the victims of oppression can scarcely hope to obtain emancipation without passing through a terrible baptism of blood.

The non-productives, although comparatively but a mere handful, control the administration of all the public affairs and rule our laws. Under this condition who can wonder that our statute books are crammed with evidences of class legislation, or that our laws, like the currency, are only profitable to the law-makers and their friends? With these facts before us why should any one manifest surprise that the laws are discriminating, unjust and oppressive. It is no wonder that the grasping speculators are legally protected in combinations to further their schemes ends, or that workingmen, when resisting the unjust exactions of capital, are upon charges of conspiracy subject to pains and penalties. To redress all these wrongs, my fellow citizens, we must only seek the remedy through the medium of the ballot-box. Let us not forget to visit that great fountain of Republican liberty, nor be dis-uaded from the performance of a freeman's right on the day of the election, on which we can not only hope for redress for existing evils and secure to ourselves and our children the blessings of a free government.

In the distribution of public offices by the people, many and grevious errors have been made, not by design or from any purpose to promote the unjust administration of the laws, or an unfaithful execution thereof, but too often because the importance of mere legislation is not fully considered, and the manner in which they are made to bear on our interests; and because they are too much enchanted and fascinated with the peculiar traits of character of the candidate for their particular choice.

On the present occasion I congratulate and rejoice with you, my fellow citizens, on our happy deliverance from such mistakes. Our candidate for Governor, Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, whom we all know, and to know him as we do is to honor him, has served you in public life long and well, and his public record is his best defender from the malignant and unmanly assaults of government sinecures and political stependiaries. His spotless and blameless reputation as a citizen in social and domestic circles—his pure and incorruptible conduct as a legislator—his unsullied and stainless character as a judical officer—as a just, able and fearless expounder of the law—may well challenge the most fierce and searching investigation.

Such being the character of our candidate for Governor, your gratitude and patriotism will be demonstrated by your verdict on the 2d day of November next.

VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford county, the candidate for State Treasurer is a man of whom the people may well feel proud. His public career is marked with evidences of the strictest integrity, honesty and usefulness. His vocation in life—that of an agriculturist, and at the head of his class as a practical farmer—once brings him into close proximity with the great and growing interest of the country.—Having a strong natural mind, aided and improved from the educational resources of the State, with a long and extensive experience, he is fitted in an eminent degree to guard well and carefully the people's interests in the management of the public treasury. In his keeping and under his control the sinking fund of the State will not be plundered for the benefit of party or faction, nor will the taxes of the toiling millions be distributed among a few favorite bankrupt institutions for private personal gain, or when necessary to promote partisan and corrupt ends.

MR. SAMUEL HENSHEY, of Blair county the candidate for the State Senate, is one fresh from the ranks of the people, a mechanic by trade, a fit and reliable representative of the labor interest of the district. He is no political trimmer or party schemer, is attached to no clique or faction, in the keeping of no man, or in no man's interest; free from the undue influence of monopolies of whatever description, honest and upright in all his intercourse—all which a perfect guarantee that he will preserve and protect every interest which concerns the people of his district. *He has no promise to violate, nor motives to dodge responsibility*, and he should, as we doubt not he will, receive a full and united vote from the Democracy of the district.

The candidates for the county offices you are all familiar with, and know them to be good and true men. Those of them, who have heretofore obtained the confidence of their fellow citizens are best recommended when they are renominated, and those who for the first time have received the popular nomination, through the people's representatives in convention assembled should be considered, as we have every reason to believe they will, well worthy of the tribute thus paid to their characters as honest, competent and prudent men who will carefully consider the material interest of the whole people, and frown down every attempt to waste or squander the people's money. Fellow citizens, we must not underrate the importance of the approaching political contest nor the final struggle being made by our political opponents. They will not freely yield the places of power and position, nor will they relinquish that policy of administration which, as has been developed by partial investigation, operates most disastrously and ruinously to every interest of the country. We have an important duty to discharge in the thorough and perfect organization and concentration for successful action. We must marshal our forces in line of battle, as a common union demands a common defence. If we desire victory, we must deserve it by battling for it; if we love country more than party or faction, we must learn wisdom and practice patriotism—we must drink deep from the cup of experience and remember the warning voice in the fate of other nations.

Cassandra in vain prophesied to the Trojans. Her counsels were rejected to avert the distruction of Troy. The prophets sent by God to the Jews, to warm them of their error and their ruin, were disbelieved, despised, hated and slain, till their city was made desolate and their people led into captivity. The Son of God himself in vain mourned over their folly and unbelief—in vain warned them of their coming calamity. He too was held as a false teacher, an impostor and a sorcerer, and their name was blotted out from among the nations of the earth.

Let us, therefore, while we have time, and before it is too late, make one more united and patriotic effort, for a change of rulers. Let us, in the name of our common country, and for our common welfare, demand by our action at the ballot-box a thorough and general reform in every department of government, because unless we do reform, and reform soon, the time is fast approaching when America's eagle will languish in the sullen gloom of an eclipsed glory and weep in mournful silence over the wide spread ruins of her once exalted country.

By order of County Committee.

ISAAC WIKE, Chairman.

Local Correspondence.

CHEST SPRINGS, Oct. 18, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—Thinking that a little local from this community might not come amiss in the columns of your valuable paper, I have concluded to send you an account of the celebrated bear hunt which took place in the vicinity of Chest Springs on Friday last. At the time indicated several small children were out in the woods gathering nuts, when they discovered his bearship busily engaged in the same business; whereupon they scampered off to town and gave the alarm. Soon after all the available arms in the place were brought into requisition; likewise all the men and boys, prepared to go in pursuit of the aforesaid bear. The next thing to do was to collect all the dogs in the place, and as some valuable time was consumed in making said preparations, the commanders of the different parties gave orders to double-quick it to the woods, whereupon the men, boys and dogs proceeded to "get up and get." When they arrived at the spot where the enemy was reported to have been seen they were not long in finding signs that convinced them that they might expect lively work. The commanders of the different parties proceeded to throw out pickets to the right and left, not forgetting, however, to leave a heavy reserve in the rear. After a few minutes' hunt, the game was sighted. Then it became interesting. The firing was tremendous; the hunters fought bravely and so did the dogs. After an exciting battle of one hour, his bearship became disabled; and like a celebrated General in the late war, stuck fast in the mud, wherein he was obliged to yield his life, and strange to say, every man and boy that was engaged in the hunt claims to have been the one who gave him the finishing shot. Soon a farmer was engaged to haul the carcass to town, and on its arrival the excitement became intense. Mr. Bruin was hauled to the slaughter-house of Joan Crouse, where he was suspended by the hind legs to a beam, where he hung for several hours, during which the rush to that slaughter-house to see him permited one of the vast crowd that recently assembled in your town to see Barnum's World Fair. In conclusion p rmit me to say that the bear was properly dressed, weighed, cut up and divided among the citizens of the town. OBSERVER.

P. S. He weighed 160 pounds.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

HYMENEAL.

WOLF—MYERS.—Married, at St. Bartholomew's church, Wilmore, on Tuesday, 12th inst., by Rev. H. McHugh, Mr. JOSEPH WOLF, of Wilmore, and Miss ALFARETTA MYERS, of Summerhill.

And so another of our gay young bachelor friends has slyly slipped his head into the matrimonial noose, thereby securing to the shrew of his joys and sorrows one of Eve's liveliest and most loveable daughters. We tender our hearty congratulations to the happy couple, and hope their pathway through life may be peacefull and serene, notwithstanding the probability that a young Wolf may now and then come to gladden and expand their parental hearts. May prosperity and happiness be ever their's is the sincere wish of F.

NOONAN—MELLON.—Married, at St. Augustine, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19th, by Rev. Father McEnroe, Dr. John B. Noonan, of Chest township, and Miss MARY A. MELLON, daughter of Mr. Redmond Mellon, of Clearfield township.

The Mellon calling days have gone, the gladdest or the maddest, of the year, and morning, Noonan night now find instead the Doctor close and secure in which posieh we wish him well and hope each coming year or two will bring another joy to swell the ranks of household pets—don't you? In other words, may the Doctor and his fair young bride live long and enjoy all the felicities which this transitory world can afford. Nuff sed.

OBITUARY.

KIBLEHAN.—Died, in Clearfield township, on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1875, Mrs. ——— KIBLEHAN a former resident of Hollidaysburg, aged ab ut 82 years.

VAUGHT.—Died, at Gallitzin, on Sunday last Oct. 17, 1875, Mr. HENRY VAUGHT, aged 25 years and 2 months.

NO FAMILY CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Agents address [10-22-4t.] D. G. HOOVER, Newburg, Pa.

$5 REWARD will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of a medium sized PET BEAR that escaped from Barnum's Museum while exhibiting at Tyrone. Address or call on PETER SULTZENBERGER, Gunmahoning P. O., Pa.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and pledge myself, if elected, to faithfully perform the duties of said office.

JOHN PORTER.

Susquehanna Twp., Oct. 8, 1875.-4t.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described personal property bought by me at Sheriff's sale on the 5th day of October, 1875, in Chest township, Cambria county, as the property of PHILIP THOMAS, and left with him during my pleasure: 2 bay mares and harness, 1 colt, 3 hogs, 7 shoats, 2 fields corn, a lot of wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and potatoes, 1 sled, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 windmill, plows and harrows, lot straw, 3 scaps of bees, field of wheat, chains and spreaders, and a lot of household furniture. VALENTINE THOMAS.

Carrolltown Oct. 13, 1875.—22-3t.

PLANING MILL AT PUBLIC SALE!

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 13th, 1875,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described property, recently occupied by the "Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Co.," containing

One Acre of Ground

fronting on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, having thereon erected

A LARGE PLANING MILL,

42x63 feet, three stories high, with Boiler Shed attached, 12x85 feet. The machinery consists of one

Forty-Horse Power Engine and Boiler.

1 Combined Planer, 24 inches wide, for surfacing and grooving; **1 Surface Planer,** 20 in. wide; **3 Circular Rip Saws,** with lift tables; **2 Circular Cross cut Saws,** with side tables; **1 Swing Circular Crosscut Saw**; 1 DOUBLE-HEADED SHAPING MACHINE, with iron frame; 1 CENTRE-TABLE HAND LATHE, with complete set of Tools; 1 POLISHING DRUM, 12 feet long; 1 MOULDING MACHINE, with slide heads. The above machinery, with the necessary shafting, belting and pulleys, is in good working order, and there is an abundance of running water on the premises. Said building was erected specially for and has been used in the manufacture of flooring, siding, all kind of handles, brush blocks, ballusters etc. Cherry, ash, poplar, linn, sugar, beech, maple and white pine lumber to be had at moderate prices. There is also erected on the premises

A 2-Story Frame Dwelling House

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS AND A CELLAR.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a lot of ASH, LINN and MAPLE LUMBER.

☞Terms made known at sale.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
JOHN LEWIS,
WM. B. BONACKER.

[10-22.-4t.]

Meyer's Poultry Powder.

Warranted, if used in time, to cure chicken cholera and lungs. With a supply of this Powder and a teaspoonful of ordinary attention to cleanliness and proper feeding, with a needful supply of dust, grit and eggshell-forming material, any one may keep Poultry (even in confinement) for any length of time, with both profit and pleasure. Package 25 cts., five for $1.00. Ask your dealer. Sent free upon receipt of price. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore.

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE **CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.**

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 400 fine historical engravings and 900 pages, with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial celebration. Send for a full description and extra terms for Agents NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.—DR. CRUMB, established for many years in Buffalo, by an entirely new system of medication, treats successfully Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys; also Difficulties of a Confidential Nature, wherein skill and experience are required. Dr. Crumb has developed a practice which from its unparalleled success in thousands of cases, many of a very aggravated character, is able to positively guarantee a perfect and permanent cure in every case he undertakes. He sends no Circulars or Treatises on these diseases to his patients, as it is undeniable that such knowledge is in general extremely prejudicial, exercising an injurious effect by retarding and frequently contracting a cure, tending to alarm the patient, which is the principal object of such productions, and excites and exaggerates his fears as to the curability of his complaint. The Doctor requires simply a brief history of the case, and a candid, plain statement of present symptoms—a thorough examination will then be made, and if considered remediable, a sincere, consctentious opinion will be given promptly and such medicine as will be applicable will be sent by express, accompanied by full and explicit advice and directions. Charges very moderate and within the reach of all, and success guaranteed. (Such cases as have failed under other treatment particularly desired.) All letters must enclose $1.00 for consultation fee and correspondence during treatment, and be addressed to DR. W. R. CRUM, 102 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Prescription Free

for the speedy cure of special troubles common to the young and middle-aged. Nervous, mental and physical depression, loss of memory and energy, pains in the back, self-distrust, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, and other disorders of the nervous system consequent on various habits that lower the vitality of the system. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. H. HILTON, Cincinnati, O.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. $100 a month paid to good agents. Auger book free. JILZ AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$510,000. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Distributed every fifteen days.

1 Prize	$100,000	1 Prize	$50,000
2 Prizes, $25,000 each			50 0 0
854 Prizes, amounting to			310,000

Whole tickets $20; quarters, $5; twentieths, $1. Circulars of information free. Prizes cashed. A. DONAU & CO., BANKERS, Post-office Box 2089. 21 Park Row, New York. Royal Saxon and Brunswick Government Lotteries constantly on hand.

You Can Make $5,000
In 90 days in A 1 Stocks.
MY SYSTEM IS SAFE, HONORABLE AND SIMPLE.
Pamphlet of Most Every Sent Free.
W. H. WELKS, Banker, 178 Broadway, New York. Stocks bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 sheets Paper, 5 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, Pocket Rule, Patent Yard Measure, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package, with elegant prize, postpaid, 25 cents. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$300 a month to energetic men and women everywhere. *Business honorable.* EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 151 Michigan ave., Chicago.

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope: Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers

4-16-1y. CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, I will expose to Public Sale upon the premises in Clearfield township, two miles from St. Augustine, on

Saturday, the 6th day of November, '75,

at 2 o'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate of WILLIAM MCCOY, deceased, viz:

All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land

situate in the Township of Clearfield, County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Albert Nagle, Jacob Nagle, Henry Krise, and others, containing 6 ACRES, more or less, about 45 ACRES cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE and LOG BARN; a never failing spring of excellent water close to the house; a good Orchard of young bearing trees on the premises, and a SAW MILL House with boiler's roof on the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.

[10-15-3t.] CORNELIUS MORRIS, Executor of WILLIAM MCCOY, dec'd.

Public Sale!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, one mile east of Ebensburg, on the Turnpike, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23d, 1875,

commencing at 9 o'CLOCK, A. M., the following described personal property, to wit:

3 HORSES, 3 MARES, 1 COLT,
Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep;

Mowing Machine, Threshing Machine, HAY RAKE, Patent HAY FORK, Rope and Fixtures; 1 Side-Spring BUGGY, 1 SPRING WAGON, 1 Two-Horse WAGON, 1 SLED, 1 Cutter Pung, 2 saddles, a lot of Harness and Gears, and various Farming Implements not necessary to enumerate. Also, a lot of Corn in the shock, Hay by the ton, Wheat, Rye and Oats by the bushel; together with 1 Cooking and 1 Heating Stove.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under five dollars to be paid in cash, and on all purchases of five dollars and upward a credit of one year will be given.

J. & F. P. BROWN.

Cambria Twp., Oct. 15, 1875.-2t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of CATHARINE CRUM, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Cram, late of Summerhill township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

CATHARINE J. BURTNETT,
Oct. 8, 1875.-6t.* Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of ELIZABETH CRUM, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Cram, late of Summerhill township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all debts due to said estate must be paid forthwith, and all claims against the same should be presented, properly authenticated for settlement, to

CATHARINE J. BURTNETT,
Oct. 8, 1875.-6t.* Administratrix.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber in Croyle township, on or about the beginning of September last, a dark red STEER, two years old last spring. No marks visible.

THE WILD NEGRO OF OBION.—There is a strange specimen of humanity living in Obion county, Tennessee. Of his queer eccentricities some hunters, who recently returned from a few days' sport around Reelfoot Lake, tell the following story:

The negro is called the "Wild Negro of Obion," from the fact that he lives in a nude state, through winter and summer, in a mud-hole, and has dwelt there for five years past. He calls himself Edmund, and has no recollection of ever having been called by any other name, though born within fifteen miles of the spot at which he seems to have permanently located himself.

He professes to have the "blood fever," which he esteems curable through no other means than by standing in a hole, about four feet square, filled with mud and water to the depth of his knees. He keeps a fire always burning in such a position as to permit the wind to blow the smoke of it upon his person. During cold weather he heats the water by throwing hot ashes into it. The strong lye thus produced has caused the splitting open of the calves of his legs and made the skin very scaly from the ankle to the knee. One-half of each foot has been frozen off, in consequence of which he now finds some difficulty in getting about, hobbling instead of walking. Before he was possessed of the strange belief that he had been stricken with the "blood fever" he must have been a very large, heavy man. Though he has passed through the four seasons five times without a change from the clothing which nature gave him, yet he is still muscular, though raw-boned and awkward, standing six feet without his socks. Edmund has subsisted on a very ordinary diet, consisting of dry corn and pumpkins. When driven out of his favorite spot of earth by a freshet he hobbles to an old barn not far distant, and impatiently awaits the going down of the tide, when he returns to stand in the mud and slush as before. The weather has so toughened his skin that it appears as hard and as thick as medium quality of leather. It would seem, from the story of our veracious sportsman, that the negro is crazy, and having mistaken the symptoms for that of "blood fever" has gone through a course of treatment likely in the end to put him in a corner lot of six feet two. Should not the poor, miserable wretch receive the attention of some philanthropic, sympathetic people, and be rescued from his inevitable doom?

A THRIVING INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—There is an association of young persons at Springfield, Vt., known as the Industrial Works, that furnishes all its members with constant work at fair wages and a pleasant home at small cost, which is meeting with a success so marked as to attract the attention of all thinking people. The members of this association are all young people who are willing to rid themselves of all bad habits, work steadily, dress economically, and save a portion of their wages. No others are taken. All the men who join are required to furnish a small amount of capital and to save one-fourth of their wages, which must be invested in the capital stock of the association. Women are not required to furnish any capital in the outset, but must save one-sixth of their wages and invest it in the business. Those who do not comply with the requirements of the association are expelled, and those who wish to leave can do so at any time, and can withdraw their capital by giving six months' notice. The wages paid to each member is fixed by a board of directors and is proportioned to their skill and ability. They have a large dwelling or home, where the members live and enjoy many privileges and comforts not usually found in families or boarding houses. All pay a moderate price for their board from their wages. They have two new factory buildings, and a good water privilege and considerable machinery, and are engaged in the manufacture of toy and house-furnishing goods for which they find a ready sale. They commenced business a year ago with five hands, and are now working forty-five; their sales for last month were over $3,000, their pay roll for the month was over $1,200, and their savings of wages which was added to the capital of the company was more than $300.—*Vermont Standard.*

FEED DRY COWS CORN MEAL.—Last season the hay crop was short in this section—so much so that it was necessary to reduce our stock. I commenced in November to feed each cow one pint of meal per day. Some might think that was too small a quantity to result in any good, but my experience is otherwise. When my cows became new milch they all did finely. I had no trouble with them. I was so pleased with the results that I said that if I had double the hay my stock required, I should feed meal every winter in small quantities.

It is a good idea for a farmer to look over his stock and if one or more is not doing as well as the others, feed them a little better, and do not forget to salt them; they require salt, if it is winter, to thrive and do well.—*New York Times.*

ALTHOUGH an honest man seldom objects to pay a hotel bill in advance, if the hotel is a good one, the following conversation is reported to have taken place at a Chicago house: "You will not object to paying before you go to your room, sir?" "Certainly not, make out the bill." "For how long, sir?" "Well, you may charge me for about ten minutes on the European plan. By the end of that time I think I shall be at a hotel where the clerk wear smaller diamonds and have more confidence in human nature."

PROCLAMATION
—OF—
General Election.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the **2d day of November, A. D. 1875**, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the County of Blair, for the office of representative in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder for Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioners of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditors of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor for Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moore Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 4, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maitzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarzman in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Conner, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No 3, (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer esq., in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefz, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Lock-up, in said ward; Second Ward, at the Hose-carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summerville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendricks, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frantz, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following quantifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2d, and each said inspector **shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified vote of such district.**

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE ACT of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the register of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number of the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of the officer before the judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector; and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the persons so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that a person was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the register of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has returned therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; not the tax receipt therefor shall be given, and on examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the facts in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year, (or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of the person, whereupon the same proof of the right of such person to vote required by law shall be publicly made and heard upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate, with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and each person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officers shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, in counties where there is a resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote, as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are canvassed, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector, under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the face of the return, said court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and any palpable mistake or fraud shall be corrected. It shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for examination; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, the said court may adjourn from day to day, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board in regard to himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to canvass under the provisions of this section. * * * * * When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, borough, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties required upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a police station in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by this act, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 12th, 13th and 21st sections of the act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; —and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF AAT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. If by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety ninth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
110 TON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as reasonable prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept.20.tf. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall. Julian street where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [5-14.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with the Courts. [aug.27,'75.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'75.]

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18.-75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and